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The judge instantly turned to the jury-box.

"Gentlemen of the jury. That the prisoner at the bar stole the sheep in question, there can be no shade of moral doubt. But you have a very peculiar case to consider. A son steals a sheep that his own famishing father, and his own famishing son may have food. His aged parent is compelled to give evidence against him here for the act. The old man virtuously tells the truth, and the whole truth, before you, and me. He sacrifices his natural feelings—and we have seen that they are lively—to his honesty, and to his religious sense of the sacred obligations of an oath. Gentlemen, I will pause to observe, that the old man's conduct is strikingly exemplary and even noble. It teaches all of us a lesson. Gentlemen it is not within the province of a judge to censure the rigour of the proceedings which have sent him before us. But I venture to anticipate your pleasure that, notwithstanding all the evidence given, you will be enabled to acquit that old man's son, the prisoner at the bar. I have said there cannot be the shade of a moral doubt that he has stolen the sheep, and I repeat the words. But, gentlemen, there is a legal doubt, to the full benefit of which he is entitled. The sheep has not been identified. The herdsman could not venture to identify it (and it would have been strange if he could) from the dismembered limbs found in the barn. To his mark on its skin, indeed, he might have positively spoken; but no skin has been discovered. Therefore, according to the evidence, and you have sworn to decide by that alone, the prisoner is entitled to your acquittal. Possibly, now that the prosecutor sees the case in its full bearing, he may be pleased with the result."

While the jury, in evident satisfaction, prepared to return their verdict, Michael's landlord who had but a moment before returned home, entered the court, and becoming aware of the concluding words of the judge, expressed his sorrow aloud, that the prosecution had ever been undertaken; that circumstances had kept him uninformed of it, though it had gone on in his name; and he begged leave to assure his lordship that it would be his future effort to keep Michael Carrol in his former path of honesty, by finding him honest and ample employment, and as far as in him lay, to reward the virtue of the old father.

While Peery Carrol was laughing and crying in one breath in the arms of his delivered son, a subscription, commenced by the bar, was mounting into a considerable sum for his advantage.

THE WHALE.

The great Whale which has been so long exhibiting in London has arrived in Dublin, and we present the following account of it to our readers.

This Whale, commonly called, in English, the Greenland Whale, (or *Balaena Mysticetus*, in Latin,) was found dead, floating on the coast of Belgium, at the distance of twelve miles from Ostend, on the 3rd of November 1827, by a crew of fishermen; their boat being too weak of tonnage and sail, to move such an enormous mass, hailed two other boats to their assistance, and the three together, towed the Whale on shore, and arrived in sight of Ostend Harbour at four o'clock next morning, being then high water. At the moment the Whale was just going to enter the harbour the cable with which it was fastened to the boats broke, and it was cast on the sands on the east side of the harbour. It was there that all the preparatory operations were made for the dissection of the animal.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF THE WHALE:

Length of the Animal, 95 feet—Height, 18—Length of the head, 22—Height of the cranium, $4\frac{1}{2}$ —Length of the vertebral column, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Number of the vertebrae, 62—Number of the ribs, 28—Length of the ribs, 9 feet—Length of the fins, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Length of the fingers, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Width of the tail, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Length of the tail, 3—Weight of the Animal when found, 240 tons, or 480,000lbs.—Weight of the Skeleton only, 35 tons, or 70,000lbs.—Quantity of oil extracted from the blubber, 4,000 gallons, or 40,000lbs.—Weight of the rotten flesh buried in the sand, 85 tons, or 170,000lbs.

We are sure that Mr. Pinnock will not charge us with piracy in extracting the two following paragraphs from the second number of his very excellent and useful Penny "Guide to Knowledge:"

"There are many species of whales, differing from each other in size, in power, and in habits; but they have all this

in common, that their blood is warm, that their breathings are by means of lungs, and must come to the surface to breathe, that they bring forth their young alive, and suckle them with milk. These whales are arranged into four classes:—1, Those that have no teeth in either jaw; 2, those that have teeth only in the lower jaw; 3, those that have teeth only in the upper jaw; and, 4, those that have teeth in both jaws. The toothless whales are probably the largest, next to them those with teeth below, and those with teeth in both jaws are the smallest of the tribe. In common language, the toothless whales are called "Greenland whales," or "whale-bone whales," or "oil whales." They get the first of these appellations from the part of the world in which they are caught, the second from the plates in their mouths by means of which they catch their food; and the third from the consistency of their fat, which boils into a liquid oil. All the whales when in good condition, are covered with a copious layer of fat all over their bodies. The fat answers two very important purposes in the economy of their natures; it helps to preserve the uniformity of the heat, and it enables them to perform their rapid motions through the water. The whales that have teeth in their lower jaw, are called "spermaceti whales," because their fat consists more of stearine, or of the crystallizable part of the fat, than of the oil. All animal fat contains stearine; but in the fat of the common whale, the quantity is so small, that the oil holds it in the liquid state. Stearine may be melted into oil, and into a much purer oil than that which is obtained from the common whale by simple boiling. The latter contains a quantity of membrane, or the substance (or skin) of the cells in which the fat is contained; and that putrefies and gives an offensive smell to the oil. Fats which contain the greatest quantity of stearine are the best adapted for making candles. Of the fat of domestic animals, that of the sheep is the best; and in common temperatures, the fat of a hog cannot be made into candles. Lighting the streets with gas, obtained from coal, has very much lessened the demand for the oil obtained from whales; and the discovery was a valuable one, as whales are not now so abundant, or of so large a size as they were formerly.

In the early days of the Greenland fishery, whales of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet in length were met with; but now it is rare to meet with one seventy feet long, or exceeding half the length of those giants of the earlier ages. The bodies of similar animals are as the cubes of their lengths; and thus the old whales were eight times as large as those now met with. The quantity of fat is in proportion to the size of the whale; and a modern one is worth £1000, so that one of the old ones would have now been worth £8000, which greatly exceeds that of any land animal.

VINEGAR AND GOOSE.

Dr. Lenigar, a titular archbishop, a man of very lively parts, happened in a mixed company to be introduced to a Mr. Swan, a gentleman of a cynical turn, whose practice it was to attempt to raise a laugh at the expense of some of the company. They sat near each other at table, where the doctor engaged general attention by his sprightly manner. Mr. Swan to silence him, said "Dr.—, I forget your name." "Lenigar, Sir," returned the doctor. "I ask your pardon," replied Swan, "I have the misfortune scarcely ever to recollect names; you'll not be offended, therefore, if, in the course of conversation, I call you Dr. Vinegar?" "Oh! not at all Sir," returned the doctor, "I have the very same defect; and it is very probable, though I now name you Swan, I may by and bye call you Goose!"

It is with no little pleasure and pride we inform our readers that George Petrie, Esq. R.H.A. will regularly supply us with drawings and descriptions, and that thus we expect our future numbers to be enriched with much that is interesting and singular in Irish antiquities and scenery.

DUBLIN:

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